The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7015 號五十零千七第 日五念月四年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1880. 二拜禮 號二月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 31, NINGPO, British str., 70, R. Cass, Shanghai 27th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

June 1, HUNGARIAN, British steamer, 984, Harry, Shanghai 27th May, Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 1, DOUGLAS, British str., 864, J. C. Abbott, Foochow 28th May, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 31st, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

June 1, LORD OF THE ISLES, Brit. str., 1,596, C. Folgate, London 17th April, and Singapore 26th May, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

June 1, OXFORDSHIRE, British steamer, 998, Charles Powell Jones, London 10th April, and Singapore 25th May, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

June 1, CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, Berry, San Francisco 4th May, and Yokohama 26th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

June 1, CARL, German brig, 225, Thomsen, Whampoa, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

June 1, SESTOS, British steamer, 784, Tilmouth, Canton 1st June, Ballast.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

June 1, CHAI-FOON, Chinese revenue cruiser, from a cruise.

June 1, STRATHMORE, British str., 1,383, Rowell, Saigon 28th May, Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 1ST.

Diamante, British steamer, for Manila.
Kwangtung, British str., for East Coast.
Antenor, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
China, German steamer, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

June 1, YOTTUNG, British str., for Swatow.
June 1, CUBA, British bark, for Whampoa.
June 1, HUNGARIAN, British str., for Canton.
June 1, KWANGTUNG, British str., for East Coast.
June 1, CANTON, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.
June 1, SUNDA, British str., for Yokohama.
June 1, DIAMANTE, British str., for Manila.
June 1, NINGPO, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Oxfordshire*, str., from Singapore, &c.—33 Chinese.

Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—Hon. P. Ryrie, Mr. Maclean, and 60 Chinese.

Per *Hungarian*, str., from Shanghai.—4 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast.—Mr. Chun Sing Chee and 125 Chinese, deck.

Per *Lord of the Isles*, str., from Singapore, &c.—128 Chinese.

Per *City of Peking*, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama:—Mrs. C. Hannon and servant, Messrs. C. E. Hay, and F. T. Nash, and 229 Chinese.

Per *Strathmore*, str., from Saigon.—28 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diamante*, str., for Manila.—4 Europeans and 198 Chinese.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast.—Mr. W. K. Taylor for Swatow, and 250 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Antenor*, str., for Singapore, &c.—323 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Hungarian* reports left Shanghai on 27th May, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Oxfordshire* reports left London on 10th April, and Singapore on 25th May, and had light, fine weather and calms throughout.

The British steamship *Lord of the Isles* reports left London on 17th April, and Singapore on 26th, and had light Easterly airs and smooth water with clear, hazy weather.

The American steamship *City of Peking* reports left San Francisco on 4th May; arrived in Yokohama on the 24th, and sailed again on the 26th, and arrived at Hongkong on 1st June, and had good weather.

The British steamship *Ningpo* reports left Shanghai on 27th May. Anchored in Bonham Pass for twenty-four hours on account of a dense fog prevailing; from thence to port fogs and light Southerly winds.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 28th May, Amoy on the 29th, and Swatow on the 31st. From Foochow to Amoy winds and fine weather. From Amoy to Swatow light winds and hazy weather. From Swatow Hongkong light winds and fine weather. Passed two steamers off Tong-mi Point, and by the steamships *Europe*, *Gleneagles*, *Glenroy*, *Monmouthshire*, *Benarty*, *Killarney*, *Lammermoor Castle*, and H.M.S. *Moorhen*. In Swatow the steamships *Jeddah*, *Antenor*, and *Haiphong*, and H.M.S. *Sheldrake*. In Swatow the ship *Ocean*.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Hailoong, British steamer, from Amoy.
Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.
Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, from Shanghai.
Tay, British steamer, from Taiwanfoo.
Hien, British steamer, from Amoy.
Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
Amoa, British steamer, from Coast Ports.
Yotung, British steamer, from Hongkong.
Carmann, German bark, from Chefoo.
Hien, British steamer, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Hungarian, British str., for Shanghai.
19, Hailoong, British steamer, for Shanghai.
20, Olympia, German steamer, for Shanghai.
21, Kwangtung, British str., for Coast Ports.
21, Lydia, German steamer, for Chefoo.
21, Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Hongkong.
22, Albay, British steamer, for Hongkong.
23, Fokien, British steamer, for Hongkong.
24, Douglas, British steamer, for Coast Ports.
25, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
26, Hoohung, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
26, Minna, German bark, for Tientsin.
27, Yottung, British steamer, for Hongkong.
27, Fokien, British steamer, for Coast Ports.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Humber (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Highmoor	Flushing	Mar. 8
Prince Amadeo	Penarth	Mar. 9
Lasker	Cardiff	Mar. 11
Elizabeth Ostle	Bangkok	Mar. 12
Ricca Genova	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar. 12
Raphael	London	Mar. 12
Janette	Newcastle N.S.W.	Mar. 14
W. H. Conner	Penarth	Mar. 14
Elise	Cardiff	Mar. 16
Jamalca	Cardiff	Mar. 18
Quinta (s.)	Newcastle	Mar. 25
Emma J. Crowell	Cardiff	Mar. 30
Conqueror	Cardiff	April 6
Rosie Wolf	Antwerp	April 7
Carricks	London	April 8
Johanna	Hamburg	April 9
South American	Cardiff	April 10
Meteor	London	April 16
Menelaus (s.)	Liverpool	April 17
Kepler	Cardiff	April 17
Yangtsé (s.)	Marseilles	May 2

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 11 A.M.,
Government Stores.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated 7th and 18th March, 1848.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:

LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

20th May, 1879. [10

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [12

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £190,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 % PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
FOR 3 MONTHS, 3 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 6 MONTHS, 4 % PER ANNUM.
FOR 12 MONTHS, 5 % PER ANNUM.

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [1911

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,500,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.
Deputy Chairman—A. MCIVER, Esq.
Adolf André, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
D. R. Belilios, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
H. de Courcy Forbes, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 28th April, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £466,250.
RESERVE FUND ..... 235,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—
39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1880. [1748

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [16

SINGAPORE GRAVING DOCKS.

NOTICE.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION has been made since the 15th of February in the Rates for Dock Hire in the Graving Docks of the undermentioned Companies in the Charges for Cleaning and Painting Iron Vessels, and for Coppering Wooden Vessels.

Tariff Rates can be had on Application at either of the Companies' Offices in Singapore, or at the Offices of their respective London Agents.

Messrs. PATERSON AND SIMONS,
39, Lime Street,
For the New Harbour Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) CHARLES WISHART,
Manager.

Messrs. MACTAGGART, TIDMAN & Co.,
34, Leadenhall Street,
For the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited,
(Signed) E. M. SMITH,
Manager.

Gn534]

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "CHATER and VERNON."

J. THEO. CHATER.
J. Y. V. VERNON.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [1m927

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has To-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1880. [824

NOTICE.

WE have This Day entered into PARTNERSHIP as SHARE and GENERAL BROKERS, under the Style of "COHEN and GEORG."

CHAS. C. COHEN.
ERICH GEORG.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [1m840

TO LET.

THOSE HOUSES situated at QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the City Hall, and known as the "Beaconsfield Arcade," suitable for shop and dwelling house. Water and Gas Pipes laid on.

Apply to HING KEE,
Commissariat Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1880. [433

NOTICE.

MR. HESIBRIGE JOHN JOHNSTONE CHAMBERS is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm, Mr. THOMAS GITTINS, Jr., is authorised to SIGN the FIRM.

JOHN GITTINS & Co.

Foochow, 1st May, 1880. [880

TO BE LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns, under European supervision; and VESSELS DISCHARGED alongside the Wharf on Favourable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be LET.

919] MEYER & Co.

TO BE LET (FURNISHED),

ROSE VILLAS WEST, upon BONHAM and ROBINSON ROADS; Gas, Water, Flower Garden, and Tennis Lawn. A Delightful Summer Residence open to the southwest breeze over the low dip of the hill.

Apply to

SHARP AND DANBY,
13, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [1w928

TO LET.

NO. 8, FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, with Offices and Godowns attached.

"FAIRLEA," BONHAM ROAD, as a whole or divided, with separate entrances and Gardens, Tennis Lawn, &c.

"SHIRLEY," BONHAM ROAD.

Commodious GODOWNS and Water-side STORAGE.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [231

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing 6 Rooms and Out-houses.

Nos. 3 and 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1880. [214

TO LET.

TWO LARGE and COMMODIOUS ROOMS for Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

DUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1880. [139

TO LET OR TO LEASE.

THE DESIRABLE BUNGALOW, known as "CRONEST," at Victoria Gap, with Immediate Possession.

For Particulars, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1880. [1m888

TO LET.

ON Marine Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1879. [920

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated on MOUNT GOUGH, and known as "THE CLIFFES."

Apply to

H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1880. [879

TO LET.

THE TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, STANLEY STREET, lately in the occupation of the Temperance Hall.

TWO ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1880. [41

TO BE LET (on Lease) for Building, a PIECE of GROUND, containing about 10,000 feet, at Spring Gardens, on Inland Lot No. 192, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BREERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1880. [264

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and DESIRABLE OFFICES on the Praya.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1880. [272

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in CAINE ROAD.

Apply to

H. A. WOOLNOUGH,
Hongkong Dispensary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1880. [524

HOUSES TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE; Water and Gas laid on.

The "EYRIE," at VICTORIA PEAK, FURNISHED, with Good Tennis Lawn and Garden.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [179

TO BE LET.

SEA VIEW, TWO SIX-ROOMED HOUSES and a BUNGALOW in ELGIN STREET.

DAVIS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [257

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
34] 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.

Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

J. M. ARMSTRONG has been instructed to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 2nd day of June, 1880, at 11 A.M., at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road East, the following Unserviceable

GOVERNMENT STORES—

BLANKETS, LINEN-SHEETS, RUGS, COPPER, CORDAGE, CAST and WROUGHT IRON, LEATHER, COTTON, LINEN and WOOLLEN ARTICLES, STEEL, TIN, OLD FILES, ZINC, CASKS, PACKING CASES, TIMBER, WHEEL-BARROWS, OLD STOVES, CEMENT BARRELS, WHIPS, GREAT COATS.

ALSO, SERVICEABLE:

ANKLE and WELLINGTON BOOTS, HAIR BRUSHES, SHOE BRUSHES; SHAVING, BUTTON, and BRASS BRUSHES, BUTTON-HOLDERS, COTTON and WOOLLEN NIGHT-CAPS, WOOLLEN COMFORTERS, LAMB'S WOOL and COTTON DRAWERS, FLANNEL VESTS and various MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All faults and errors of description to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

C. E. VANSITTART, A.C.G.,
Commissary-General of Ordnance, China.

Ordnance Office,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [903

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 5th June, at 2 P.M., at No. 117, Spring Gardens (Queen's Road East), the whole of the useful

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

English-made Cretonne-covered Drawing-room SUITE, ROUND TABLE, BOOK-STAND, MIRROR, OLEOGRAPHS, CARPET, LAMPS, VASES, &c.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE; CHAIRS, SOFAS, &c.

Double and Single IRON BEADSTEADS, Complete; Marble-top WASH-HAND STAND and DRESSING TABLE, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Bedroom CHAIRS, &c., &c.

And
A SEMI-GRAND PIANO.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1880. [939

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 8th June, 1880, at Noon, at H.M. Naval Yard, Old Sundry Condemned

NAVAL and VICTUALLING STORES,
Comprising:—

OLD IRON, HOSES, GLASS, BOATS, RAGS, OLD ROPE, CARPETS, LAMPS, FILES, LIGNUM VITÆ, &c.

One 30-feet CUTTER, and Unserviceable HOSPITAL STORES.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [929

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTING, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, PIANO,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 15th June, 1880, at 2 P.M., at No. 14, Hollywood Road, the whole of the

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., comprising:—

Crimson Rep-covered Drawing-room SUITE.
English-made Walnut Marble-top CHEFFONIER, with GLASS.
Blackwood Inlaid MARBLE-TOP CENTRE TABLE, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, CRYSTAL GASALIER and GAS BRACKETS, OIL PAINTING, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, BRONZES, VASES, STATUETTES, and ORNAMENTS.
CARPETS and HEARTHRUGS.
Handsome MIRRORS on Marble-top Stands, CHIMNEY GLASSES, and CLOCKS.
Extension DINING TABLE, English-made Mahogany CHEFFONIER with GLASS, WHATNOTS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
English-made Mahogany Morrocco-covered Dining-room SUITE.
English-made Walnut Camel's-Hair Cloth-covered Bedroom SUITE.
American-made WALNUT MARBLE-TOP LOW BUREAU with GLASS, Double BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES with PLATE GLASS DOORS, CHEVAL GLASSES, English-made Walnut DAVENPORT, English-made MAHOGANY TABLES and CHAIRS.
A COTTAGE PIANO, by LUNAN, Lubeck, made expressly for this climate.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1880. [940

THE STAG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.

This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages.

Tiffin at ONE o'clock. Dinner at SEVEN.

Good Accommodation for Visitors.

New English and American Billiard Tables.

35] J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula.

BOWLING ALLEYS, BILLIARDS, NEW PATENT SHOOTING GALLERIES, &c.

REFRESHMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.

RICH. BRAUN.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1880. [568

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RYDER, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER CHOICE, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and Views of the surrounding country, including KIUNG-CHOW, have recently been added to the above.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese *Daily Press*),
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1877.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. invite Inspection of SILVER and BRASS MOUNTED COB SIZE GIG HARNESS, which they have just received from F. MAWHOOD, Carriage and Harness Manufacturer, Shanghai. Prices, from $38 to $65, the Single Set.

They will also be glad to receive ORDERS for DOUBLE HARNESS of all descriptions, also BRIDLES, HEAD-STALLS, MUZZLES, SPARE REINS (Single and Double), STIRRUP LEATHERS, FETLOCK BOOTS, &c., and hope shortly to receive DESIGNS for CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

The above Harness is made of the best Leather and by English Workmen.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1880. [764

L. ROSE & Co.'S CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1880. [847

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PEN'S.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN COAL, Ten Dollars per Ton.

R. LOWE,
Pagoda Island.

Foochow, 14th May, 1880. [2m655

DYNAMITE, FUSES, DETONATORS, &c., from NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LIMITED, GLASGOW, can be had in any quantity on application to

THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1880. [429

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [1099

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.

Price List on application.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [33

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1880. [27

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Hongkong, January, 1880.

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Hongkong, 6th January, 1880. [28

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SUN SHING,
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Canton Gauzes, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs & Tables, China Ware, &c.;
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Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [29

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Firm has been established in Hongkong for more than THIRTY YEARS, and has never had a branch establishment anywhere. All Orders for Goods have been executed under our own supervision and the best of materials used.

We have always enjoyed the patronage and confidence of the Gentry and Merchants of Hongkong and Ports near and far, but now we are afraid that as another firm has lately been started having a SIMILAR HONG NAME, our Customers may be misled and induced to think it is identical with ours.

Accordingly we give notice that we have NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM, and respectfully ask our Customers and the Public to pay particular attention to our Address, given below, and our Chop, which is stamped on all our Goods, and without which none are genuine.

SUN SHING,
Fancy Goods and Silks Shop,
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite the former site of the Chartered Bank.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [617

THE TOURISTS GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF KWOK ACHEONG, LATE OF HONGKONG, MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of KWOK ACHEONG, who died at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong on the 22nd day of April, 1880, and whose Will was duly proved by KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, of No. 8, Queen's Road West, Victoria, aforesaid, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 30th day of April, 1880, are hereby required to send, in writing, the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO at their residence, aforesaid, or to Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, the Solicitors of the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, at their Office, 29, Queen's Road, Victoria, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of September, 1880. And Notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said KWOK ACHEONG, amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO, or their Solicitors, the said Messrs. BRERETON and WOTTON, have then had notice; and that the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said KWOK YIN KAI and KWOK YUNG PO had not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1880.

BRERETON AND WOTTON,
761] 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December, 1879, in order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for the Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 15th June next will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1880. [810

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION.

Having learned that large quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against PURCHASING any that does not bear the name MURRAY and LANMAN on the label. Each bottle of the GENUINE is wrapped with a Pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN and KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. are our ONLY Agents for Sale of the GENUINE FLORIDA WATER at Hongkong.

LANMAN AND KEMP.

New York, March 25th, 1880. [3m826

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the winter as usual.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1880. [32

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"OXFORDSHIRE,"

Captain Jones, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1880. [938

FROM LONDON AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE Steamship
"LORD OF THE ISLES"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Undersigned, situated on Marine Lot No. 10, whence they can be taken from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 8th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [933

FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ASIA,"

Captain Hansen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence they can be taken from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 4th June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1880. [5d912

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENORCHY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence they can be taken from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. THIS DAY.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [896

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "MERIONETHSHIRE."

CONSIGNEES of 16 Boilers and 1,521 pieces and packages of Machinery, shipped by Messrs. G. Buchanan & Co., are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1880. [835

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Ex "SINDH."

K (in diamond), No. 50, Order, 1

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., FOR 1880,

With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY").

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the

EIGHTEENTH YEAR

in its existence, and is NOW READY for SALE

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

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YOKOHAMA.....*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.

Daily Press Office, 13th January, 1880.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [31

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Advertisements which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

BIRTH.

On May 26th, at 8, Devonport Street, Hyde Park, London, the wife of ERNEST DRACON, of a son. [921

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, 1880.

It is certainly a coincidence that on the arrival in Hongkong of the second South American Mission to the Court of Peking, the representative of the first or Peruvian Mission, His Excellency Dr. ELMORE, should happen to be here, as well as the Spanish Minister, H.E. DON CARLOS DE ESPANA, who represents the interests of Cuba. All these Ministers are interested in the promotion of Chinese emigration. We may fairly presume, from the fact of the Peruvian Minister having left the capital, that he has arranged matters with the Chinese Government in such a way that the prospects of emigration are now placed on a satisfactory footing. His Excellency the Spanish Minister, we learn, will leave here shortly for Peking, and, if what we hear be correct, the *Hesperia* affair is not likely to be repeated, and emigration to Cuba will be re-opened on a sound basis. A treaty of commerce between Brazil and China will also, no doubt, be speedily concluded, and this agreement will contain the most favoured nation and the emigration clauses. The relations which the Brazilian Government desire to establish with China are precisely the same as those which Spain and Peru have sought—the unlimited emigration of Chinese labourers. Holland is likewise interested in promoting Chinese emigration to the Netherlands Indies, and more especially to Sumatra. The Hawaiian Kingdom is not less desirous of seeing the flow of immigrants from the Celestial Empire steadily maintained, and the Government of those islands are ready to enter into treaty relations with a country from whence the chief source of their population must come in the future. A report is also current that the French Government are anxious to give new life to their Colonies in Cochin-China by affording encouragement to the influx of Chinese to those territories, much to the development of their natural resources. It is true that the Australian Colonies have, by recent legislation, done what they could to discourage oriental immigration, but there is no doubt that in the no distant future a large and steady stream of Chinese will flow into the Northern Territory, and receive a welcome there. In Labuan, the Straits Settlements, and British Burmah, the Chinese are numerous, and are sure to remain so, as they are simply indispensable. In British Columbia the Chinese are to be counted by thousands, and will probably assist in the construction of the Pacific Railroad about to be commenced by the Dominion Government. In the United States, whatever alterations be made in the Treaty, they are sure to remain in considerable numbers, simply because their labour is in demand. In fact, it is impossible not to feel convinced that, though the Chinese Authorities may have been inimical to it in the past, emigration from China to foreign countries will set in on a large scale a few years hence, and this in spite of the various obstacles which have of late presented themselves. Brazil itself will form a very large field for Chinese enterprise and labour for years to come, and there is every reason to believe that they will meet with just and kind treatment under the humane and enlightened rule of the Emperor DOM PEDRO. The Chinese Government will, of course, in the event of concluding the proposed treaty with Brazil, send a representative to Rio.

The delivery of the American mail was begun at 3.10 yesterday afternoon.

The double-screw gun-vessels *Frolic* and *Hornet* have left Singapore for England.

The Police Chop will be removed this morning to Causeway Bay, where it will be anchored during the typhoon season.

The gunboat *Foxhound*, 4, Lieutenant-Commander W. Nowell, left Singapore on the 22nd ultimo for Hongkong.

We are requested by the Sheriff to remind jurors summoned on this Sessions, that their attendance will be required to-day at 10 a.m.

The gunboat *Swinger*, 2, Lieutenant-Commander O. Tudor, is to leave here on or about the 7th instant for Singapore.

The iron armour-plated turret-ship *Wivern*, 4, Commander Jones, left Singapore on the 26th ultimo for Hongkong, and is expected here to-morrow.

The "Colonial Office List" for 1880 has arrived. It shows some slight improvement on the volume for 1879 and contains one additional map, namely that of Western Australia.

The double-screw gun-vessel *Midge*, 4, out of commission, now lying up in this harbour, is to be taken in hand to undergo a thorough overhaul and repair. When completed she will be re-commissioned.

Mr. Loureiro, Portuguese Consul, yesterday paid a visit on board the Brazilian corvette *Vital d'Oliveira*, 10, Captain J. C. de Noronha, bearing the flag of the Brazilian Embassy, and was saluted when leaving.

We learn that the Tung Wah Hospital Committee received a telegram on the evening of the 31st ult. from Melbourne requesting them to tell the Chinese not to proceed to that city, as those who had recently arrived found they had made a mistake in going there. Apparently they are not wanted in Victoria.

It will be remarked, on reference to the Notices to Mariners on our front page, that the Cape of Good Hope Light in the Swatow District was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 28th May, and that the Sugar Loaf Island Light in the same district was exhibited for the first time at sunset of the 29th May.

We note, by a telegram in one of the Californian papers, some further appointments made in the Gladstone Ministry:—Lord F. Cavendish to be Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Balfour to be Solicitor-General for Scotland, the Duke of Westminster to be Master of the Horse, the Earl of Morley to be Under Secretary for War, and Mr. Thomas Brassey to be Civil Lord of the Admiralty.

The numerous friends in this Colony of the Hon. Cecil Clementi Smith, Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, will be pleased to learn that he has been made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. Smith's talents and services have received flattering marks of appreciation by the Home Government, who have evidently singled him out for early promotion.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending May 30th:—

	EUROPEAN.	CHINESE.
Monday	50	386
Tuesday	44	358
Wednesday	20	234
Thursday	26	63
Friday	41	428
Saturday	38	327
Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
	219	1,796

Maestro and Madame Hirlemann, assisted by a gentleman amateur, gave a concert in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday evening, when they received a fair amount of patronage. Madame Hirlemann, though not in such good voice as we have heard her, sang in excellent taste and was loudly applauded for each of her performances and received an encore for the bolero "I Vespri Siciliani." The gentleman amateur rendered valuable assistance, and afforded the audience a rich treat in the ballads "Speed, on my bark," and "Come into the Garden, Maud," and in the former was encored. He has a rich baritone voice which he uses with much ease. Maestro Hirlemann's performances on the piano were characterised by brilliancy of execution and nicety of touch, and he showed himself no less master of the violin in the fantasia for violin and piano from "Faust," in which Madame Hirlemann presided at the piano.

The Brazilian Embassy to China now staying in Hongkong have been proffered the hospitality of His Excellency the Governor, who has expressed his desire to do all in his power to secure the comfort and pleasure of the Embassy during their stay in Hongkong, but the Ministers, while intimating their appreciation of his kindness, have stated their wish to remain as private individuals and decline all formal visits or entertainments. Mr. A. G. Romano, the Brazilian Consul, entertained the members of the Embassy to breakfast on Sunday, and at dinner last night, together with the officers of the *Vital d' Oliveira* and a few of his personal friends. The dinner was, however, of quite a private character. The members of the Embassy will proceed to Canton to-day, accompanied by Mr. Romano, to do the lions of that city, where they will remain two days. From thence they will proceed to Macao, where they stay till Monday, returning in time to catch the next French mail, by which they propose to proceed to Shanghai. The corvette *Vital d' Oliveira* will go into dock for some repairs, and will then probably proceed to Yokohama and San Francisco, unless orders to the contrary are received from Rio de Janeiro.

His Imperial Russian Majesty's ironclad frigate *Minin*, Captain Nazrimoff, from Cronstadt, *viâ* Colombo, with dates from the latter port to the 7th May, anchored in the Singapore Roads on the afternoon of the 23rd May and saluted the flag of Rear-Admiral Aslanbegoff on board the *Asia*. At 8 o'clock a.m. on the 24th May the *Minin* saluted the British flag, which salute was returned from Fort Canning. The *Minin* is a vessel of 6,000 tons, carries 15 heavy guns, has a complement of 500 men and engines of 3,000 horse-power. The *Straits Times* says it was mistaken in saying the other day that the *Asia* is the new flagship of the Russian squadron; the reason why Admiral Aslanbegoff shifted his flag to her is that she is a faster sailer than the *Minin*. Judging from the activity shown by the Russian men-of-war, the *Asia* and the *Minin* providing themselves with a huge stock of stores here (says our Singapore contemporary), it would appear the Russians mean business. It is not yet known how many more men-of-war are on their way, but the impression of the Russian officers of both the *Asia* and *Minin* is that war with China is unavoidable. It is interesting to notice the undisguised pleasure in which all the Russian officers speak of the defeat of the Beaconsfield Ministry and the accession to office of Mr. Gladstone.

SUPREME COURT.

1st June.

IN VICE-ADMIRALTY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR JOHN SMALE.

THE JUNK "KWONG KEE" AND STEAMER "FU YEW."

Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dennys, appeared for the promovents; and the Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Messrs. Brereton and Wotton, for the impugnants.

The Court now delivered the following judgment on the point of law reserved in this case:—On the finding by the assessor that both this steamer and the junk were in fault and contributed to the collision, this Court, accepting that finding, decided accordingly and declared that the damages should be assessed and contributed to equally by steamer and junk. A claim had been raised on behalf of the owner of the junk for damages sustained by him by the deaths of his wife and of his younger brother, both of whom were working for him on board the junk and were drowned at the time of the collision, and had been habitually assisting him. It is not contended that the promovent in fact did not sustain pecuniary loss by these deaths, but the impugnants contended that this Court has no power to give compensation for loss of life. It is admitted that but for statutory provision no damage occasioned to survivors by death could be the subject of claim in any action. The increasing frequency of accidents and the consequent losses occasioned by death upon railways and on rivers gave rise to Lord Campbell's Act, 9 and 10 Vic. c. 93 (as amended by 27 and 28 Vic. c. 95) which first created the right of action at Common Law for compensating the families of persons killed by accident. These acts did not confer jurisdiction in this matter upon the High Court of Admiralty, and consequently not on this the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, which exists only as a branch of that Court and in that character proceeds on principles independently differing from those of the common law of England. It being beyond question that up to and until Lord Campbell's Act, which I am about to cite, no money could be recovered for damage done to life by any ship, it is affirmed on behalf of the promovent that the 24th Vic. c. 10, entitled "An Act to extend the jurisdiction and improve the practice of the Court of Admiralty," passed in 1861, extended that jurisdiction in many particulars and, among others, that section 7, being in these words, "The High Court of Admiralty" (it is not suggested that these words do not include this Court) "shall have jurisdiction over any claim for damage done by any ship" gave to this Court a jurisdiction it had not before over any claim for damage within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty occasioned by loss of life in the same way as it previously had over claims for damage done to property. The construction of this section has been the subject of much litigation and unfortunately of conflicting decisions. The question for me to decide is not what is the proper construction of this section, because it is clear that I am in this Court bound by authority and must decide according to the decisions in Admiralty and of the Privy Council in England, to whatever different conclusion I might have come on my own construction of the language of the statute if I were not so bound by authority. Sir Robert Phillimore, in the *Franconia*, L.R., 2 Prob. D. 167 (1877), has collected the several decisions in which the statute has been held to include damages to persons as well as to property, and he has referred to Smith v. Brown (L.R., 6 Q.B., 729) in which the Court of Queen's Bench issued a prohibition to the Admiralty Court against entertaining a suit for personal damage. The argument of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, p. 731, which seems to me most powerful, was concurred in by Hannen, J., and not objected to by Blackburn, J., notwithstanding which, I hold that this Court is bound by the express words used by the Privy Council (I quote them from L.R. 2 Prob. D. 167) in 1869, in which the Court of Privy Council said: "The words of the 7th section of the Admiralty Court Jurisdiction Act, 1861, clearly include every possible kind of damage. Personal injuries are undoubtedly within the words 'damage done by any ship.'" This Court has therefore jurisdiction, and, following the Privy Council implicitly, I decide that the damage to the promovent, occasioned to him by the death of his wife and by the death of his younger brother, must be estimated by the Registrar and merchants equally with and on the same footing in all respects as the loss of his junk and effects. The judgment must be drawn up and settled carefully in accordance with the whole decision of the Court. The unfortunate conflicts of judicial opinions in England affect Colonial Courts in a very unsatisfactory way. I have on this occasion followed the decision of the Privy Council, sitting as I now do in Admiralty, and in case an application should be made to the Supreme Court sitting in Original Jurisdiction for a prohibition to the Court here sitting in its Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction, it seems to me, as at present advised, that even then it would be my duty not to follow the Court of Queen's Bench, which granted prohibition, but to follow the Admiralty Court in England which persisted in giving damages for loss of life by collision in other cases after prohibition granted, because appeal lies not to the Common Law Courts in England, but to the Admiralty Court there. It may tend to illustrate the difficulty in which this court is placed on this occasion if I now refer to another conflict of judicial decision in England which has affected this court and the rights of property to a very large amount in this colony. In the *Min* case, decided here in the Common Law Jurisdiction of this court, in 1868, this court, after much hesitation, relying on Tickborrow v. Mason, decided that a pre-existing debt was a valuable consideration, sufficient to give an equitable and legal title to the assignee of goods, the transaction being entirely *bona fide*, against an unpaid vendor, so as to defeat his right of stoppage *in transitu*. On appeal, this decision was reversed by the Privy Council in 1869, as appears in 2 L. R. P.C. 393. But in Lesah v. Scott (in 1877) L. R. 2, Q.B. p. 376, the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting in Appeal Court, after the fullest consideration, expressly differed from that decision of the Privy Council and from its *ratio decidendi*, and, in effect, affirmed the decision of this Court. Nevertheless, in case the same question should again be brought before this Court, this Court cannot follow the Queen's Bench in 1877, though agreeing with it, but is bound to decide in accordance with the decision of the Privy Council in 1869, when it reversed the decision of this Court; because this Court is bound by the law laid down in the Privy Council, to which Court alone appeals from this Court, in its several jurisdictions here, go. I suppose that in this enquiring age an increasing number of conflicts of opinions in Law, as on all other subjects, with the consequent uncertainty, is to be expected. Whether this is for the public good, time will show. The state of conflict of decisions in England tends to embarrass this Court.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE LIBEL CASE.

In the case in which Mr. John Pitman is charged with libel, the Attorney-General appeared on a rule calling upon him and Mr. A. B. Johnson, Acting Crown Solicitor, to "show cause why this Court and the defendant should not be informed whether the case is or is not a private prosecution within the meaning of section 8 of the statute 6 and 7 Victoria, chapter 96, which has been extended to this Colony by Ordinance 3 of 1854, and within the meaning of section 19 of Ordinance 3 of 1865 of the Legislature of Hongkong; and whether Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., who appeared to conduct this case for the prosecution on the 19th day of May inst., is conducting the case on behalf of the Crown or on behalf of Mr. Horace Harrington Nelson as a private prosecution within the meaning of the said Act and Ordinances; and why in default of such information all proceedings in this case should not be stayed or a *nolle prosequi* be entered."

Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Brereton and Wotton, appeared for the defendant; and Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., was present as representing the prosecution and Mr. Johnson.

The Attorney-General—I am called upon to show cause why this court and the defendant should not be informed whether or not this case is a private prosecution.

His Lordship (to Mr. Hayllar)—Why don't you say at once it is? You know you mean it, Mr. Hayllar.

Mr. Hayllar—I have not said one thing or the other.

His Lordship—Surely the defendant has a right to know whether he is fighting the Queen or a private prosecutor.

Mr. Hayllar—I have said that, and that he is fighting Mr. Nelson.

His Lordship—Well, then, you say it is not a public prosecution, but you appear under that act, and as to costs both parties stand under that.

Mr. Hayllar—Certainly.

His Lordship—The great difficulty has been that the Crown Solicitor has been acting in the case. If any other attorney had been acting there would have been no difficulty.

Mr. Hayllar—No. We have signed all our letters, "Sharp, Toller, and Johnson," which shows clearly.

His Lordship—That is an inference which might be argued after on the question of costs.

Mr. Hayllar—No, our difficulty has not been at all the question of costs.

His Lordship—Well, the straightforward, manly course appears to me to be to say "this is a private prosecution."

Mr. Hayllar—We have said so.

His Lordship—Where?

Mr. Hayllar—In our letter of the 25th instant "Mr. Nelson is a 'private prosecutor' within the meaning of the section 8 of the Statute 6 and 7 Vic., cap. 96, which has been extended to this colony by Ordinance No. 3 of 1854."

—Mr. Francis—May I ask in what capacity Mr. Hayllar is here now?

Mr. Hayllar—Because his Lordship addressed me.

Mr. Francis—The rule is not addressed to him.

Mr. Hayllar—I am here for Mr. Nelson, the prosecutor. The rule is not addressed to me, that is clear.

His Lordship—I suppose you represent Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Hayllar—Yes, I represent Mr. Johnson.

His Lordship—Just write it down then, in as many words, so that we may have no more fuss about it. I don't want, after the verdict is given, to have any argument as to whether this is a private prosecution or a public prosecution.

Mr. Hayllar—I have said it as clearly as can be.—The learned counsel then again read the letter quoted above.

His Lordship—Well, let that be said by you as representing Mr. Nelson, and then we shall hear what Mr. Francis has to say.

Mr. Hayllar repeated what he had already said and added that it gave the parties their right to costs.

His Lordship—The Registrar will take that down. And you submit both parties are under that?

Mr. Hayllar—Clearly.

The Attorney-General—I have been called upon to give some information to the court which it appears is unnecessary.

Mr. Francis—I don't say it is unnecessary.

His Lordship—Well, after reading what Mr. Johnson said on the summons I don't know, because Mr. Johnson talked about the difficulty of his position—as if there was the slightest possible amount of difficulty in the matter. Have you seen what Mr. Johnson said, Mr. Attorney?

The Attorney-General—No.

His Lordship—Then you cannot be master of the present position.

The Attorney-General—No, I don't particularly care to be. It is really no matter of mine.

His Lordship—If you are going to address me, I should like you to address me with an understanding of the facts.

The Attorney-General—I have not concerned myself with the correspondence between the parties in this case, or what was said to the Court. I am here to show cause "why in default of such information all proceedings in this case should not be stayed or a *nolle prosequi* be entered." I don't know how that came to be inserted, but of course there is no power in this Court to enter a *nolle prosequi*. But with regard to the information I have to inform the Court this is a private prosecution.

Mr. Francis—Perhaps my learned friend will answer the second part, whether the learned Queen's Counsel who appears for the prosecution is conducting this case on behalf of the Crown.

The Attorney-General—I don't appear on this prosecution.

His Lordship—You have answered one question. You are asked if you will answer another.

The Attorney-General—I answer it to this extent. As Attorney-General I don't appear in this prosecution, and I have deputed no one to appear on my behalf.

Mr. Francis—I am quite satisfied with that statement.

His Lordship—Well, now we get some satisfaction. Now, as to costs.

Mr. Hayllar—We never had any intention of raising the question.

His Lordship—Mr. Johnson certainly left me in a mist as great as that at the Peak.

Mr. Francis asked his Lordship to name a day for the trial.

His Lordship said the proper way would be to fix a day for the arraignment, not for the trial, because Mr. Francis had intimated that he intended to put in some special plea, and Mr. Hayllar would want time to consider them.

It was then arranged that the defendant should be arraigned at the sitting of the Court this (Wednesday) morning, and that a day should thereafter be fixed for the trial.

His Lordship—Then to-morrow is fixed for the arraignment in this celebrated case.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN RE L. THEVENIN.

Mr. Louis Thevenin came up for his discharge and received it unopposed.

IN RE WONG TUK.

The bankrupt, for whom Mr. Holmes appeared, came up for his discharge.

His Lordship, after looking at the papers, said the bankruptcy was a most unsatisfactory one. Here was a man who in December, 1878, said his good assets were $2,493 and put his debts at $1,800, and swore to the statement twice. The matter came on from time to time, and a meeting was held in July, 1879. Since then nothing appeared to have been done, except that the landlord had been paid $65, and after all the efforts that had been made there was in hand now only a balance of $190.

Mr. Holmes said the bankrupt said that at the time he made the statement he believed he could collect the debts—he had debts due at Saigon and other places out of the Colony—but he had not been able to get what at that time he expected to receive. He might mention another circumstance, and that was that there was only one proof filed, and that really there was a surplus in the hands of the Registrar at the present time which could not be disposed of unless his Lordship would order it to be returned to the bankrupt. There was no opposition.

His Lordship said there was no opposition, because creditors did not care a rush about it. He asked Mr. Holmes to look at the assets, and said the bankrupt, after making that statement, was examined by Mr. Gibbons, the Registrar, on the 20th May, and then said the debtors were travelling traders and not likely to return here.

The bankrupt was then examined on his schedule and asked as to what had been done towards recovering the debts. In reference to one case, in which the debtor resided in Hongkong, he said he had been sent by the Registrar to see the debtor, but he (the debtor) said it did matter just then. He did not tell the Registrar this, but told the lawyer's clerk, and he thought that was sufficient.

His Lordship said this was one of the most unsatisfactory cases he had ever known. This man had sworn he had enough to pay seventy-five per cent., and there was really not enough to pay a cent in the dollar. And then the man had to pass, having deceived the court in that way.

Mr. Holmes said all the assets were not given as good, and on reference to the schedule he saw that several of those marked good had been recovered.

His Lordship said there were very few. Then look at the assets. They had nothing to pay but $65 for rent, and there were about $2,000 or thereabouts of assets, which showed a most satisfactory state of things, but no one came in. If there had been a creditors' assignee, a Chinaman, no doubt the debts would have been paid. The bankrupt got these people to say insolently to him, "Oh, it does not matter." What did that mean, but that there was collusion between him and these people? What he proposed to do, unless Mr. Holmes showed him cause to the contrary, was to adjourn the case *sine die*, the bankrupt to take such steps with regard to his assets as the Registrar might direct, and that he make a new statement according to what was the present state of his assets, and not the untrue statement he deposed to when he was made bankrupt—utterly untrue, as the bankrupt knew.

Mr. Holmes again called his Lordship's attention to the fact that there had been no proofs filed except one.

His Lordship—No, because no one has any faith in this court. If people won't do their work I can't do it for them.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*, and the bankrupt was directed to file a statement showing how it was that he had only $190 in hand. His Lordship said that when that explanation was given he would be ready to hear the case, and in the meantime the bankrupt must go through the list and show which of the debts were owing by people who could be reached, and then they must be summoned. The Registrar had had a great deal of trouble in the matter, as he saw, and had brought it to a very clear issue. Now he saw exactly how it was, the first time he had.

IN RE JACOB SCHUSTER.

The bankrupt received his discharge unopposed. His Lordship told him that he received his discharge to prevent his being put in prison by his creditors, but he was still as much bound as ever to assist the Registrar in recovering his debts.

POLICE COURT.

1st June.

BEFORE C. V. CREAGH, ESQ.

STRAGGLERS.

John Loftus and Albert Wilson, seamen on the American ship *Wm. H. Marcy*, were charged with being stragglers from their ship.

The prisoners admitted the charge, and said they came on shore to see the United States Consul.

His Worship ordered the prisoners to be taken to the Consul and from thence on board their ship.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Wai Ang was charged by Sergeant Batlin with being a suspicious character.

On Monday night, about half-past nine o'clock, the Sergeant was at the back of Hung Ham village, when he heard some whispering on the hill side, and in consequence, he concealed himself. The prisoner and another man then approached and the sergeant hailed them. They then ran away, pursued by the sergeant, who arrested the prisoner with a hoe in his hand covered over with fresh earth. He said he found the hoe near Tai Wan, and that he lived in a barber's shop at To Kwa Wan, but he could not point out the place.

Fined $2, in default seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED BREACH OF OPIUM ORDINANCE.

Lai Kum Fong, master of the Hop Fat shop, appeared, on a summons, to answer a charge made by Mr. Ng Man Kwan, manager of the Opium Farm, of having boiled or prepared opium in his possession without a permit and for retailing the same without a license.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the defendant.

Police Sergeant Campbell said that by virtue of the warrant produced he, with Mr. Santos and an informer, went to the first floor of No. 7, Wing Lok-street, where the informer pointed out the place in which he said the opium was. The door was locked. The informer went upstairs and brought a man down who, he said, was the master. The man denied it, and had not the key of the door. Witness forced the door open and the informer pointed out a drawer in a table which was locked. The man said he had not the key of that either. With one of the keys found on this man's person witness opened the drawer. The man, who was said to be the master, was discharged by the magistrate.

By Mr. Wotton—The defendant is not the man who was pointed out as the master. The shop is a cotton store.

There being no further evidence for the prosecution, his Worship discharged the defendant, and ordered $25 amends to be paid to him by the complainant for bringing a frivolous and vexatious charge.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 31st May.

HONOURS FOR STRAITS OFFICIALS.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has been created a Knight Commander, and the Colonial Secretary a Companion, of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Ningpo* met the *Glencoe* at 8.40 a.m. (Shanghai time), on Monday morning off the Haoshan Islands. She was believed to be then 150 miles from Woosung, which would make her average speed between thirteen and fourteen knots.

A Chinaman put in an appearance at the Mixed Court on the 25th May, charged with having in his possession seven large packages of spurious "tea." The "tea" was confiscated and ordered to be burnt, and the owner was fined $10, which were sent to the Sinza Refuge.

We hear that nearly a thousand pounds have been raised in Shanghai towards the Irish Famine Relief Fund. The exact amount we have been unable to obtain, but we know that shortly after subscriptions were solicited, £750 were sent Home, and this was independent of the lists distributed at the clubs, stores, hotels, &c., which did not prove very successful. Collections were made on the U.S. men-of-war *Palos*, *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*, amounting to $282, which was forwarded to Mr. Parnell through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

An ordination service, conducted by Bishop Scherschewsky, was held on the 25th May at St. John's College, Jessfield, in the presence of a tolerably large assemblage of foreigners and natives. Mr. Woo, whose labours in connection with the mission hospital in Hongkew and the chapel at Kongwan have made him many friends, was advanced to the priesthood. Three candidates were promoted to the diaconate, two from Shanghai and one from Wuchang. In the subsequent services the Bishop was assisted by eleven clergymen. An able and appropriate sermon was preached by a native minister. Great interest was taken in the services, and this beginning of ordinations at St. John's is looked upon as likely to result in the formation of a strong native ministry for the church in China.—*Daily News.*

SINGAPORE.

The Siamese steamer *Kromahtah* has been sold for $45,000.

The auxiliary steamer *Duke of Edinburgh*, formerly under British colours, has, we note, changed ownership, and she now flies the Dutch Colours, under the name of the *Resident Broers*.

We are informed that a *mêlée* took place on the 23rd May between sailors of the English and Russian men of war in port. It is not at all creditable to see such conflicts taking place in our streets, especially on a Sunday, and to prevent such occurrences in future we would suggest that a mutual understanding should be come to between the commanders not to grant shore leave to their respective crews on the same days.

It is reported with reference to the recent disturbance in Tampin and Kru, that both the Datu Perba of Rembowa and Syed Hamid of Tampin and Kru have been warned personally by H.E. the Governor that he will not permit them or any one else to disturb the peace of the Peninsula, and both are to return to the *status quo*. Who should be held responsible for the lives lost and the property destroyed is another question.

H.E. Governor Weld in his opening speech in Council, naturally enough, owing to his recent arrival, refrained from any review of the position of the Colony, but it is to be feared he was premature in his congratulation upon the state of its finances. He signified his wish that the proposed reorganisation of the Police Force should be undertaken with as little delay as possible. This will entail an addition to expenditure of some $60,000 per annum; add to this, the existing debt, the whole cost of the Perak war, the new Jail, a new steamer, the Land Survey, the new Straits Lighthouses, the Defences, the Teluk Ayer Reclamation scheme, hospitals here and in Penang, *&c., &c.*, and the financial prospect for some years to come is by no means bright.—*Straits Times.*

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, Captain Berry, with the American mail of the 4th ultimo, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The subjoined items are taken from our San Francisco files:—

UNITED STATES.

CREMATED CHINAMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16th April.

Another page was added yesterday morning to the season's "chapter of horrors" in this city. Following closely upon the Pine-street disaster, where eleven Chinamen were burned to death, a similar occurrence happened on Bush-street early yesterday morning. A milkman making his rounds about six o'clock noticed smoke and flames issuing from the Chinese laundry on the south side of Bush-street, between Laguna and Buchanan-streets. Having notified the inmates he hastened to give the alarm, but for some reason, a quarter of an hour elapsed before the engines were at work. Meanwhile, the strong wind blowing had given the flames a dangerous start, and for a time an extensive conflagration seemed imminent. Most of the inmates barely succeeded in escaping with their lives, in an almost nude condition, but were kindly cared for by a neighbour. The Department soon had the fire under control, and prevented serious damage to the adjoining property, but the wash-house was destroyed. It was ascertained that three of the inmates were missing. A vigorous search was instituted by the firemen amongst the heated débris, and the bodies of the men were discovered. One of the bodies was in a position which seemed to indicate that there had been an attempt to escape, but that the victim had been overtaken by the flames. The two others were partly burned and partly suffocated.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY A CHINAMAN.

San Francisco papers contain details of a horrible murder committed at San Rafael by a Chinaman named Wong Chy Leong. The victim was a young man named Severance, a son of the murderer's employer. The object of the murder was robbery, upwards of $200 and a gold watch being taken. It was eleven days before the body was found buried in an outhouse. It bore several gunshot wounds and had been hacked with a hatchet. The murderer was apprehended, and he hung himself in the police cell.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER TO CHINA.

NEW YORK, April 16th.

The *Herald* of this morning publishes the following special despatch from its San Francisco correspondent:—

"The Honorable John F. Swift, Commissioner to China, has been unable to repair as yet to Washington, in response to the invitation of Secretary of State Evarts, owing to the heavy fall of snow and immense snow-slides on the summits of the Sierras during the past few days. It is probable he will be able to leave to-morrow morning or the day following."

Meeting that gentleman this afternoon, I asked him if he shared the opinion of certain California papers, that the President and Cabinet were, in this appointment of Commissioners, merely trying to gain time and prevent action in Congress hostile to Chinese immigration. Mr. Swift was frank, and freely spoke as follows:—I go East fully believing that the Administration desires in good faith to procure a modification of the Treaty in such manner that our commercial relations with China will be preserved, and at the same time the immigration of Chinese labourers to compete with the same class in this country shall be checked at once and put with reasonable rapidity in course of eventual total suppression. I have no doubt that my associates on the Commission desire in good faith to accomplish the same result. I do not profess to have any superior knowledge of the question in its entirely over the other members of the Commission. I have had an opportunity of seeing with my own eyes the immediate evils of the presence of a permanent population of adult alien males of a distinct race, religion, and dress and habit, settled in the midst of our people, as is the case with the Chinese in California, and have, perhaps, a more lively sense of that side of the question than the others; but, as to means of satisfying all interests and opinions of that nation at large, the actual methods of doing what the State Department, as, I believe, are about to do, namely, to preserve our commerce, if possible, and at the same time do justice to our own people, I expect and desire instruction from my Government, associates, and anybody who has any light to throw upon the subject, and am only anxious to learn. The subject is full of difficulties, no matter from what point we may view it, and no one sees them more plainly than I. The cry of the Sand lots that "The Chinese must go!" if it was ever put forward as anything more than a mere party phrase, can never be the basis of action. The Chinese in America are like all other strangers, whether here by virtue of treaty rights or not. They came with our consent, and upon an implied invitation, and must be protected at all hazard. To think of anything else is simply barbarous. But the general right of the other 350,000,000 still in China to come at will is a matter this nation has the right to pass upon and prevent or not, as its most intelligent thought may finally determine to be best. The right of immigration, when stripped of sentimental formula, ends like the right of revolution, in a mere question of force. It is the right to come if you can. But do no act, to the regret of the occupants of the country, to counsel or resist as they may deem for their own best interests. I repeat, I have no doubt the Administration is acting in the most perfect good faith with California and the country, and will instruct the Commission to propose to the Chinese Government a treaty that will satisfy all reasonable opinions. What the Chinese may do I, of course, have no idea. They may refuse to change the Treaty. If they do, after all we can, with proper courtesy, say, we can come home and report. That will settle the question of relieving us of the Chinese evil through the Treaty. It will then be referred wholly to Congress for adjustment, and a very important step in the affair will be, as has been, taken. It is a great deal of progress made when we know the thing cannot be done by mutual consent of the two Governments, if such should be the fact, for then the road will be clear or other measures whenever Congress is ready to take them.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE KING OF SIAM TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 24th.

At a Cabinet meeting Secretary Evarts read a letter from the United States Consul at Bangkok, Siam, stating that the King of that country would leave the latter part of this month, for a tour through Europe and the United States. It was concluded to notify the Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs of the King's anticipated visit, and to recommend an appropriation sufficient to receive him. The practicability of sending a United States man-of-war to convey him from England was discussed at some length, without action.

CHINESE COMMISSION'S SALARY.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to recommend that the Senate provision in the Consular and Diplomatic bill of $4,000 for the expenses of the Chinese Treaty Commissioners be creased by adding $4,000 for a salary of a Secretary, $1,500 for an interpreter, and $4,500 for incidental expenses of the Commission, thus making the total appropriation $34,000, including the sum of $13,000 for each Commissioner.

Secretary Evarts asked the House Committee for an increased grant of at least $20,000, to provide for the necessarily heavy expenses of the Commissioners and the attaches, such as renting and furnishing a house at Peking, and expenditures in travelling to and from China; but it is believed that the deficit will be made good through the instrumentality of a Committee of Conference, before the bill goes to the President.

THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, May 2nd.

Minister Angell writes to Commissioner John F. Swift that his Michigan engagements will not admit of his coming on to Washington before the middle of May. He has, therefore, invited Swift to make him a visit at Ann Arbor, for the purpose of exchanging views as to their prospective work together, and Swift will do so, en route for California, leaving Washington probably next Tuesday and arriving at San Francisco about the 29th instant. Minister Angell and Commissioner Tressott expect to reach San Francisco together, between the 1st and 5th of June. Swift has had several long talks with the Secretary of State during the past week. He finds that the various aspects of the Chinese question, as they present themselves to the people of the Pacific Coast, have been subjects of careful consideration on the part of Secretary Evarts, and that the equity of the claims of our people for relief and the duty of Federal Government to give the question proper treatment unhesitatingly acknowledged. The Secretary, while taking the ground that all the interests of the country should be considered in the proposed negotiations

BOLIVIAN BONDS.

The trustees of the Bolivian bondholders have sold at 109 3-16 a sufficient amount of their United States Four per Cents, to distribute the forty-five pounds per bond ordered by the Court, but the distribution is hindered by various legal proceedings begun by Collins, contractor under Colonel Church, claiming payment for work out of the fund, and praying for an injunction against its distribution.

THE SATE OF IRELAND.

The Times, approving the appointment of Earl Cowper as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, says:—"The worst in Ireland seems to be over. The Spring has been seasonable, and the promise of Summer is excellent. If a good harvest succeeds the dismal experience of recent years, the exasperation of temper that comes from want will die away. The new Irish Administration has great difficulties to overcome, but if their counsels are equal to their opportunity, they may do much to remove the permanent causes of Irish dissatisfaction."

ROYAL ACADEMY BANQUET.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The usual banquet given by the Council of the Royal Academy took place on Saturday night. The Prince of Wales, replying to a toast to the Royal family, alluded to the work of the Duke of Edinburgh in Ireland. He said his brother had an opportunity of taking supplies from the *Constellation*—"That gallant ship sent over by our American cousins, who are so noble and generous."

Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast to her Majesty's Ministers.

The President of the Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton, proposing a toast, "Science and Literature," took occasion to welcome Bret Harte, who responded in a humorous speech, which was much cheered.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

LONDON, May 2nd.

Mr. James Greenwood writes to the *Standard*, giving his reasons for quitting the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He says:—"We do not purpose to allow our independent paper to be extinguished. Its spirit resides in us, and will soon reappear in a new shape. Hoping to redeem the paper from threatened assignment, we formally offered a large sum for the copyright, which was refused." The proprietor of the *Gazette* writes to the *Standard*, emphatically denying that his paper will be henceforth a Ministerial journal.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT.

BERLIN, May 3rd.

The Reichstag to-day approved the extradition treaty concluded between Germany and Hungary. The bill approving the provisional commercial arrangement between Germany and Austria passed its first and second reading. The measure was recommended by a Plenipotentiary of the Bundesrath and the Director of the Foreign Office, Herr Von Philipsborn, who said the Government hoped that within the course of a year they would succeed in extending to commercial matters the understanding between Germany and Austria which existed in political relations. Herr Hoffman, President of the Imperial Chancellery, pointed out that the bill afforded a basis for any future understanding. A treaty would be of the highest value, even if it contained nothing beyond the "most favoured nation" clause. The present arrangement, though only provisional, contained everything it was possible to obtain in the present state of affairs.

BISMARCK AT WORK.

BERLIN, May 3rd.

The *North German Gazette* denies the rumours recently circulated by Progressist newspapers of Bismarck's approaching retirement from office, and says that the Chancellor, in consequence of the abstention from Parliamentary attendance imposed upon him by the state of his health, has enjoyed an opportunity for devoting his attention more continually to Ministerial duties in foreign and home affairs, and has himself stated that he daily acquires greater love for those duties, and that his former inclination to seize every opportunity to remain at his country seat proportionately diminishes their right and duty to do. Cayot was warmly applauded, and Republican members who had intended to speak stated that in view of the declaration of the Minister they would refrain from debate. Lamy then proposed an order of the day, demanding that the law relating to the right of association be immediately laid on the table. The Government moved the order of the day, pure and simple, which was adopted, 362 to 137.

John Lemoinne, yielding to the urgent request of the Directors of the *Journal des Débats*, has withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Minister of Brussels.

BRIEF ITEMS.

VIENNA, April 27th.

The village of Medenico, in Gallicia, Austria, was destroyed by fire. Three hundred buildings were burned.

LONDON, April 27th.

A Paris correspondent says:—"I hear from excellent sources that leading German statesmen are highly favourable to bi-metalism."

Sligo police to-day seized a number of army rifles and sword bayonets at Tabbercurry. Several arrests were made.

DUBLIN, April 27th.

The Home Rulers, at their meeting to-day, reappointed Nolan and Power as the Home Rule "whips" in the next Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1st.

An emphatic denial is given to the story that foreign Jews are being expelled from Russia. On the contrary, the regulations against the residence of Jews in several provincial towns have been suspended.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 1st.

Seventy houses have been burned at Rodosuyal, in the Government of Tchernigoff, and 130 at Nemeroff, in Podolia. Upward of 200 families homeless.

LONDON, May 1st.

A request has been made by this Government that the Danish Government cause inquiries to be made for any traces of the training ship *Atalanta* on the Greenland Coast.

DUBLIN, May 1st.

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"The details of Parnell's land scheme could never be carried out save by revolution. No Parliament likely to be elected for a generation would consent to compel all the landlords to sell." The willness of Parnell's scheme has obliged the original sponsors for the land questions to protest against it.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2nd.

An official paper denies that General Melikoff has been negotiating with the Poles.

LONDON, May 2nd.

The laying of the Channel cable, connecting with the new French cable at Brest, is completed, and telegraphic communication is now open between Pedenvounder and Brest.

A Constantinople despatch says the *Levant Herald* has been suspended for hinting that the Government had better begin reforming before the English Cabinet recognizes the necessity of executing the "Bag and Baggage" policy.

BERLIN, May 2nd.

Owing to Bismarck's nervous system being much overstrained, his physicians and his family urge his temporary retirement from state affairs, and it is expected that he will take a long leave of absence.

PARIS, May 2nd.

The saw-mills at Aubervilliers have been destroyed by fire. Immense stores of timber were burned.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Lord Charles Bruce, reelected to Parliament for Marlborough, has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain.

LONDON, May 3rd.

Mr. W. S. Cartwright, a large colliery proprietor and owner of race horses, is dead.

BERLIN, May 3rd.

The Hamburg Senate has transmitted to the Bundesrath an energetic protest against the incorporation of St. Paul's in the Zolverein.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 3rd.

The assassin of Colonel Commeroff has been finally declared sane, and will probably be hanged in a few days.

Said Dr. Blanche, the famous French expert in cases of insanity, to the jurors in a case recently tried in Paris:—"In the prisoner's drunken moods he would grow and and remorseful, and blame himself for maltreating his wife, as drunkards often do, gentlemen, as without doubt you yourselves know."

Rats as well as mice have been known to come from their holes at the sound of music and listen with apparent delight. The people of a certain dwelling in a Western town were surprised every night to hear a guitar sounding in the parlour, though no one was in the room. There was a great deal of speculation over the mystery, and some foolish people called it "spirits" work. One night a gentleman kept watch, and saw, when the house was still, a great rat glide out and go at once to the corner and scratch the guitar strings. He dispatched him with his cane and missed his chance of making a fortune out of his musical rat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 1st June.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/9¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight...3/9¼
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.3/10
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight .....3/10½ to 3/10⅜

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand ...228

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 228

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73
Private 30 days' sight.....73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—57 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,425 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,450 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,075 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association.—Tls. 720 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$297½ per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 138 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$840 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$220 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—5 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$24 per share premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 5 per share.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company.—Tls. 100 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$66 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$159 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

SALES REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—30 packages, at $7.60, by Yue Wo Loong to travelling trader.

Sugar Candy—50 piculs, at $9.30, by Kwong Foong to local trader.

White Sugar—100 bags, at $7.82, by Kwong Foong to local trader.

Melon Seeds—200 bags, at $5.75, by Kwong Wo Cheung to travelling trader.

Shellfish—15 cases, at $22.30, by Kwong Sang Tye to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—35 cases, at $18.50, by Kwang Chong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

June 1st.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.023
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.010
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.970
Thermometer—9 A.M.	84
Thermometer—1 P.M.	85
Thermometer—4 P.M.	86
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	83
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	83
Thermometer—Maximum	86
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	79

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS, June 1st.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONG-KONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONG-KONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANG-HAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANG-HAI. On date at 10 A.M.	NAGA-SAKI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGA-SAKI. On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	29.90	30.00	29.70	29.80	—	—	—	—
Thermometer attached	84.0	81.0	85.0	81.0	—	—	—	—
Direction of Wind	E	SSW	S	WSW	—	—	—	—
Force	4	3	5	1	—	—	—	—
Dew Point	85.5	79.0	83.0	81.0	—	—	—	—
Wet Thermometer	83.0	76.0	83.0	81.0	—	—	—	—
Weather	h.r.	o.c.i.	o.c.	c.	—	—	—	—
Hour's Rain	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 11 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Sad, threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their significations.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen delivered in inches, tens and hundreds.

STEAM LAUNCHES always ready for Towing Vessels to Sea or in Harbour. TOWAGE to WHAMPOA.
Rates cheaper than any other Firm.
Captains are invited to call personally.
SING LEE,
37, TUNG MAN LANE.
Fourth House on the right hand side.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [30

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves, as it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
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BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-FIVE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [7

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [14

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [13

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
LINSTEAD & Co.,
Agents Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [23

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1878. [22

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1yl458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and Manila.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned places.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [606

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [20

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 263,268
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880	Tls. 913,268

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | F. D. HITCH, Esq.
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RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 3, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.
POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premia paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [2

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1879. [18

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ... £250,000 Sterling.
The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [18

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [918

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [17

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [21

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [15

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 %, on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [8

GERMAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF BERLIN.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1879. [275

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
Discount 20 %.
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [25

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $34,132.21.
DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yeo On Firm.
FONG SOMY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.
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TSE KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1429

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ALBE, NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Captain.
CANTON, Siamese ship, Knudsen.—Yuen Fat Hong.
CASSANDRA, German steamer, Langer.—Siemssen & Co.
CATALINA, Boli. bark, Austin.—Captain.
CENTENNIAL, American ship, J. W. Bearse.—Vogel & Co.
CINGALEE, British bark, J. Pringle.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CLAVERHOUSE, British steamer, Brown.—Moyer & Co.
CLEVELAND, British steamer, N. Harvey.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CUBA, British bark, J. Stabell.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
FAUGH-BALAUGH, German bark, D. Rute.—Carlowitz & Co.
FRANCE, French bark, Exmelin.—Landstein & Co.
HAMBURG, German bark, Kroge.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
HWAI-TUEN, Chinese steamer, Wilson.—C. M. S. N. Co.
JANET, British 3-m. schooner, G. P. Henry.—Chinese.
JOSEFA, German bark, Horstmann.—Melchers & Co.
KANG-CHI, Chinese steamer, Peterson.—C. M. S. N. Co.
L. J. MORSE, American ship, Ames.—Russell & Co.
MEATH, British steamer, Johnson.—Vogel & Co.
PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, W. Hyde.—Melchers & Co.
SESTAS, British steamer, R. T. C. Tilmouth.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
SPIRIT OF THE AGE, British bark, Williams.—Vogel & Co.
TWILIGHT, American ship, Warland.—Vogel & Co.
WM. H. MARCY, American ship, Marcy.—Russell & Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Abbott, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [922

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).
THE Steamship
"CLEVELAND,"
Captain Harvey, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 5th June, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [923

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"OXFORDSHIRE"
Captain Jones, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1880. [900

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ORESTES,"
Captain J. K. Webster, will be despatched on or about the 5th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [800

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient inducement offers, and taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
THE Steamer
"CLAVERHOUSE,"
J. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th June, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1880. [909

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"CHINA"
will leave for the above on MONDAY, the 7th June.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1880. [862

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 British Ship
"PIZARRO,"
Jackson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [924

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Bark
"JAMES S. STONE,"
Weston, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [710

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship
"LLEWELLYN J. MORSE,"
Ames, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [709

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"WM. H. MARCY,"
Marcy, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1880. [711

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 American Ship
"McNEAR,"
Taylor, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880. [925

FOR HONOLULU.
THE A1 British Bark
"SPIRIT OF THE AGE,"
Williams, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1880. [873

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.
THE 5/6 L. I I German Bark
"ELLIDA,"
Winters, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1880. [867

FOR LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship
"CLYDESDALE,"
Hatfield, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1880. [858

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"TWILIGHT,"
W. C. Warland, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1880. [690

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Ship
"CENTENNIAL,"
Bearse, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [618

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 British Bark
"PALESTINE,"
Maynard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1880. [619

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"TEUCER,"
Captain R. T. Power, will be despatched on or about the 12th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1880. [819

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Commandant Guirand, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship
"YANGTSE,"
Commandant Champeaois, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1880.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1880, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 6th of June, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1880, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION is made on Return Passage Tickets.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 6th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1880.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.
THE "SUMIDA-MARU," Captain HUBENET, due here on or about the 7th June, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 12th June, at Daylight.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 P.M. of the 11th June.
No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.
All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To KOBE ..... Cabin $60. Steerage $15.
To YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI ..... Cabin $75. Steerage $20.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSAGES.
Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the

EXTRACTS.

THREE ANGELS.

They say this life is barren, drear, and cold,
Ever the same sad song was sung of old,
Ever the same long weary tale is told.
And to our lips is held the cup of strife,
And yet—a little love can sweeten life.

They say our hands may grasp but joys destroyed,
Youth has but dreams, and age an aching void.
Whose Dead-Sea fruit long, long ago has cloyed,
Whose night with wild tempestuous storms is rife—
And yet a little hope can brighten life.

They say we fling ourselves in wild despair
Amidst the broken treasures scattered there.
Where all is wrecked, where all once promised fair;
And stab ourselves with sorrow's two-edged knife—
And yet a little patience strengthens life.

Is it then true, this tale of bitter grief,
Of mortal anguish finding no relief?
Lo! midst the Winter shines the Laurel's leaf.
Three Angels share the lot of human strife,
Three Angels glorify the path of life.

Love, Hope, and Patience cheers us on our way,
Love, Hope, and Patience form our spirit's stay,
Love, Hope, and Patience watch us day by day,
And bid the desert bloom with beauty vernal,
Until the Earthly fades in the Eternal.

F. S., in *Temple Bar.*

THE DANGERS OF TUNNEL-DRIVING.

The disease and mortality among the labourers in the St. Gothard Tunnel have been excessive. The distances between the entrances to the tunnel and the places where the perforators wereat work, which was nearly five miles on the north side, coupled with the frequent freezing of the compressers, rendered ventilation extremely difficult and the air was further fouled by perpetual explosions of dynamite, the smoke of about 500 oil lamps, and the exhalations from the bodies of 400 men and 80 horses in a temperature of 80 degrees to 95 degrees Fah. The horses, although working only eight hours out of the twenty-four, died at the rate of 25 per cent. per month, dropping down generally as if shot, as the contractor, M. Favre, himself did. For boys it was certain death to labour in the pestiferous atmosphere for any length of time; and of the grown men many died of a strange disease called tunnel trichinosis, from the presence in the intestines of the sufferers of an entozoon, either causing or accompanying it. About ten hours spent in the tunnel is stated to be sufficient to induce this painful malady. The appearance of the St. Gothard miners suffering from this disease, as nearly all of them are, is described as deplorable in the extreme. Their faces are yellow, their features are drawn, eyes half-closed, lips discoloured, skin humid, and gait difficult. If they eat with appetite they cannot digest, and wine, when taken, is invariably rejected. Let a man, it is added, be as strong as he may, three or four months' work in the tunnel severely injures his health, and at the end of the year he is a confirmed invalid. This account may be a little exaggerated, but making every allowance for that, it is plain that the work has been hurried on with too little attention to the sanitary condition of those employed on it, and without allowing them, by some system of relays, to recruit themselves after a shift in what the Italian professors stigmatise as "a veritable hell."—*Iron.*

PERSONS AND NAMES IN POLITICS.

It is recorded in the best of books that an enlightened Asiatic constituency once expressed the sum of its convictions by bawling for the space of two hours, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" The inspired historian adds that "the more part knew not wherefore they were come together." This is an ever-fresh comment on popular verdicts; but there is this further moral in the narrative that the masses care little for measures in comparison with men, or at all events with the visible impersonation of an idea. We are apt to read with amusement of some of the controversies in the primitive Church; of Homousians and Homoiousians; of the single and double Procession and so forth, forgetting that for men at large these questions were in no sense metaphysical problems. Humble Catholics cared as little for them as humble Arians. They were merely jealous for the honour of the great Name.

So it has ever been; and should a new Plutarch arise he would write the history of our later world in the same manner as his predecessor did that of the old—namely, by chronicling the lives of great men. Heroes and saints have seldom ruled their contemporaries, but they have generally been the faithful embodiments of the convictions of the age. Pericles, cultured and eloquent, best represents the Athens of the fifth century B.C.; Luther, the piety and hardihood of a Germany not altogether passed away; Washington, the severe sense of duty joined to a cold utilitarianism which once distinguished the statesmen of America. We English have been no exception to the rule that nations must and will have idols to worship. Now and again the idol has been of gold, but too often only the head; and the iron has been almost invariably mixed with clay. Harold is not perfect, nor Hereward, nor the Black Prince, nor Henry V.; Latimer and Ridley were most admirable while burning. We know Wilkes's opinion of himself, and Lord Beaconsfield once let out what he thought of his own followers. But the fact remains that there is nothing like a great name whereqith to conjure success, nor were those Romans so foolish who in war time elected a certain consul because he had a lucky one. England, though the freest of countries, has constantly submitted to the rule of a single chief. Cromwell's brilliant reign is not exactly a case in point, for Cromwell was the choice of the army, rather than of the nation; but Pitt in 1757 was deliberately chosen by the nation, who forced him on an unwilling Sovereign and a hostile oligarchy. After the dismissal of this Minister in the early part of the year, the country manifested its opinion in a manner which Horace Walpole describes by saying, "It rained gold boxes." Pitt's son had the same success in 1786, the popularity taking an even more substantial form this time; for the patriotic merchants of the City of London were ready to guarantee a sum of £100,000 as a provision for the young Minister in case he should be compelled to retire after the general election. But his complete triumph relieved him from the necessity of accepting or declining this handsome gift, so honourably earned and offered.

The popularity of Chatham is easily understood, for he flattered the Imperial spirit of the English and showed in deed as in word that he was himself actuated by it. That of his son is a much better instance of hero-worship, because exhibiting how far it may be carried. The younger Pitt proposed the first Reform Bill ever submitted to Parliament and upheld the truest Liberal principles on the questions of the Regency and the impeachment of Warren Hastings. He was so little of a patriot in the aggressive sense of the word that a member of the Opposition once observed that the Minister's partiality towards the hereditary foes of the country was enough to make the bones of his illustrious father stir beneath the pavement of the Abbey. Again, he was imbued with none of that fiery zeal for the "rights of humanity" by which some have earned a cheap renown. He was all for moderation; for the mean between licence and liberty, between war for its own sake and peace at all costs. But moderation has never kindled enthusiasm, and there were other causes which contributed to make Pitt the most powerful, because the most popular, Minister England ever had. For one thing, he took an early opportunity of showing that he despised money, and when Minister proved that he held titles and ribands in equal contempt. He may well have reflected that his father lost some of his popularity by accepting a pension, and the whole of it for a time by taking a peerage. No popular Minister, by the way, save one, has ever repeated the blunder. Canning died a commoner; and, according to M. Guizot, Peel on his death-bed went so far as to forbid his son to accept a higher title than that which he was going to inherit. Had Mr. Gladstone elevated himself to the Upper House he would have ceased to be the "People's William," even as Chatham ceased to be the Great Commoner.

A fact in connection with personal influences in the course of history is worth remarking. Dictators have been popular with the mob; never or rarely with society—that is, with the wealthy and educated classes. The three statesmen most popular with the mass of Englishmen during the last half-century have been Grey, carrying the Reform Bill of 1832; Peel, abolishing the Corn Laws; and Mr. Gladstone, disestablishing the Irish Church. But society never felt much enthusiasm for any of these men, nor were they ever much liked by their own colleagues. To compensate popular heroes for this, however, it must be conceded that the people, despite their reputation for fickleness seldom quite give up a favourite altogether. No political or social offence of Nelson's could alienate from him the heart of England; Italy has been equally faithful, under more serious provocation, to Garibaldi. Occasionally there is an estrangement, "mais on revient à ses premières amours." Chatham himself is an instance in point; as is Wellington. Men forgot the commoner's title, and were sorry for having smashed the great soldier's windows, long before either died. When the Prince of Orange rode through the streets of London in the memorable winter of 1688, and was congratulated by his officers on the cheers which greeted his passage, he coldly observed, "It is all hosanna to-day and will be crucify to-morrow." He should have known—as he was happily to learn—that it would also be hosanna the day after to-morrow.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

CHARLES READE.

The Editor of a clever journal, known for its caricatures, once addressed a polite note to Mr. Reade asking him if he would like to sit to the distinguished Italian artist who from week to week amused the world with only too living presentments of those who are called great men. Mr. Reade declined the honour in a neat copy of verses, the point of which was summed up in one of the lines "shoot me flying."

He is an ambitious man, but looks rather to the future than to that present which has done him but scant justice. The notoriety of to-day he not only despises—he shrinks from it with the timidity of a born scholar. To cut down trees before an admiring crowd of holiday-makers, to harangue thousands of his fellow-countrymen on one of their own drizzly days, to receive a gilt pair of braces from enthusiastic ladies of the Baptist connection; these things dwell not in his desires. He has none of the qualities of an orator or a popular tribune. And as he has taken such slight pains to court the public, the public, in its turn, has occupied itself but little about him. It reads his books, but knows nothing of their author. Charles Reade is not a familiar personality to the great mass of Londoners, much less of Englishmen. The likenesses of a hundred smaller men stand out more prominently from the windows of photographer's shops.

Nevertheless, a careful perusal of Charles Reade's novels—and they well repay the most loving study—would give a pretty clear idea of what the man was. He himself laughs at the idea that authors can be known from their books, stigmatising it as a lady's fancy, but he is a striking instance of the truth of the popular belief. Two opinions, for instance, come out very clearly from his writings. Firstly, he is a pronounced anti-Malthusian. Celibacy of the clergy he denounces as "a fiendish custom." He has written finely on the loves of young folk, but evidently looks upon marriage and upon the relations between the sexes generally from an eminently practical, not to say rather material, point of view. Those who know Charles Reade at home, and have heard him talk, will admit that the writer is but the spokesman of the man. "Out of the abundance of the heart"—there never was a truer saying.

Another genuine opinion of Charles Reade's comes out in his novels, viz., a profound contempt for the art of government as understood in these days. Indeed, he considers that the ablest of statesmen can do little for his country. Public opinion is the sole king, and the only political wisdom consists in trying to understand its mandates as clearly as possible. To the question, "Is there, then, no scope for individual genius?" Mr. Reade replies in a sort of round-about way that there is, but chiefly for men of letters, and that they must be content to direct the next generation rather than the present. Apropos of public business, Charles Reade cut rather a poor figure when he formed one of that deputation which addressed Lord Beaconsfield on the subject of international copyright. He had plenty to say, and what he said was at first to the point; then he seemed to turn shy, hesitated, and observed that, perhaps, he had trespassed too long on the Premier's time. "Pray go on," said Lord Beaconsfield, with urbanity, not unmingled with a feeling of satisfaction at the awe inspired by a Queen's Grand-Vizier. Mr. Reade "went on," but scarcely with the same *élan* as before. He began to understand that the Minister was only listening out of politeness.

Charles Reade was born in 1814, and went to Magdalene College, Oxford, some twenty years later. He took a third in Greats, and, I fancy, only gained his fellowship under the old close system, i.e., from having been a dony, or because he hailed from a certain country. However, Magdalene has had no reason to regret its choice; and Mr. Reade is fond of his old college. In '43 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Curiously enough, while there are some capital descriptions of University life in his works, notably in "Hard Cash," there is scarcely a glimpse in them at that legal society which he could have depicted so well. The law, however, he knows admirably, having proved his knowledge in courts as well as in books. Indeed, a Frenchman would say that he had the devil in his body perpetually urging him to file bills and move for injunctions. Generally he wins his suits, but not always; as, for instance, when he brought an action against an American newspaper, which pronounced "Griffith Gaunt" immoral. I believe the novel was read right through in Court, from beginning to end, the jury ultimately awarding the author a cent damages—adding, which was wholly unnecessary, that they meant thereby to express an opinion that "Griffith Gaunt" was not up to their standard of propriety. The novel is certainly a bold one, but a masterpiece of narrative, and though conveying no very exalted lesson, has not a word in it that can be construed as inciting to a lax observance of the laws of honour or religion. Only our American cousins are so good.

Mr. Reade should never have brought the action. Unhappily criticism, even of the gentlest, is apt to goad him to fury. A person finding fault with any of his books is a dunce, "ignorant of the laborious and difficult art of writing." One of Mr. Reade's pet theories is that men should be able to make as good use of the left arm as of the right. A gentleman, unknown to the author, took the liberty to address him a letter, pointing out what he conceived to be certain fallacies in Mr. Reade's printed arguments on this subject. Mr. Reade replied by a document studiously relieved of the weight of courtesy, and divided into sections with pleasant little headings, such as "I. Your stupidity," "II. Your Mendacity," &c., &c. And yet, in personal intercourse, there is not a kinder or more lovable man.

When Mr. Reade speaks of writing as a laborious and difficult art, he is not talking at random. His books are constructed with an amount of labour which superficial observers might not detect. "To avoid describing Hyde Park," he observed to Mr. Howitt, "and calling it Australia, I read some thirty books about that country." I may add that he works by fits and starts. He feels that he must be "in the vein" to do anything. Occasionally he forces himself; but the results are indifferent. Herein he differs from Sir Walter Scott, who went steadily to work every morning at six.

Scott, by the way, is a favourite of Reade's, who calls him "the British Homer." Perhaps the test of true appreciation of Scott is that a man should love "Rokeby", and Reade can quote with zest from that underrated poem. With respect to Scott the novelist, admirers of Mr. Reade will scarcely be disposed to allow that "The Cloister and the Hearth" yields in excellence to a single one of the great Enchanter's productions. I think Reade went to Holland and Germany on purpose to collect materials for that masterpiece. Apparently his thoughts took a more serious turn from the date of that voyage. An old comrade of his observed gloomily, "He used to be such a jolly fellow; then he went to Germany and had his hair cut; and I don't know what it was, but he seemed to be changed." The sentence is mystic; I leave it to the initiated to guess what was meant. At present, his appearance is that of a model old man—hale, and withal "of a stately courtesy"—except, indeed, in some minor details. For instance, an author of some renown recently dedicated a novel to Mr. Reade, and received, not till after some delay, an acknowledgment of the briefest kind on a torn fragment of foolscap.

Charles Reade writes ultimately for fame; immediately for profit or for a practical purpose; generally for both. His gains must have been considerable; for a story in the *Cornhill* he was paid at the rate of three guineas a page, with absolute right of reproduction. Of the effect of his works in promoting social reforms it is difficult to judge with accuracy. Possibly his chief merit is to have interested the public at large in such themes as are furnished by prisons and mad-houses. "Put Yourself in His Place" procured him the honour of threatening letters from various Trade Unions.

Mr. Reade is a perfect French scholar, having even accomplished the notable feat of writing a comedy in that language.—*Truth.*

WHITE CORAL.

The *Indische Mercuur* of this month calls attention to the use which might be made in Europe of the white coral abounding on the shores of the West Indian islands. In the Bermudas, says the Dutch-Indian journal, numerous houses are to be seen built of coral material, which is both solid and porous, even the quality of coral called "brain-stone," which alone is unventilating, might be utilized for doorsteps or sea dykes.

QUEER MATCHES.

In 1752 a woman petitioned King George I., praying she might win pardon for a malefactor by wedding him under Tyburn Tree. The belief that a condemned felon could be thus rescued from the hands of the executioner is placed by Barrington in the category of legal vulgar errors. It is one, of course, but such a singular idea could hardly, one would think, have taken possession of the popular mind unless there had been some foundation for it. Supposing such a custom ever prevailed anywhere, it is difficult to decide if it were complimentary or uncomplimentary to the saving sex. Women might, indeed, claim it as an acknowledgment that love is lord of all, when the professed love of a woman was held powerful enough to override the decree of justice; while, on the other hand, it might be argued that the criminal had only a choice of equal punishments. If Manningham, himself a lawyer, gives a true version of the condition, the latter view is the correct one, for marriage in such a case might well prove worse than hanging. He says:—"It is the custom, not the law, in France and Italy, that if any notorious professed strumpet will beg for a husband a man who is going to execution, he shall be reprieved, and she may obtain a pardon and marry him, that both their ill lives may be bettered by so holy an action. Hence grew a jest; when a scoffing gentlewoman told a gentleman she heard he was in some danger of being hanged for some villany, he answered, "Truly, madam, I was afraid of nothing so much as you would have begged me!" In England it hath been used that if a woman will beg a condemned person for her husband, she must come in her smock only, and a white wand in her hand, as Sterill said he had seen." Among the ballads preserved in the Roxburghe collection is one dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, setting forth how a merchant of Chichester killed a German at Emden Town, and how, after he he made his last dying speech on the scaffold, no less than ten goodly maidens begged for his hand and life:—

"'This is our law,' quoth they;
'We may your death remove,
If we, in lieu of our good will,
Will grant to us your love.'"

None of the compassionate virgins, however, were goodly enough for his taste, and he quietly asked the executioner to do his office; then another damsel intervened, and by force of her charms or her eloquence, persuaded the merchant to accept her kind offer; so

"Hand in hand they went
Unto the church that day,
And they were married presently
In sumptuous rich array."

Less impressionable was the fellow whose obdurate ungallantry is commemorated in the lines:—

"'Come, marry a wife, and save your life,'
The judge aloud did cry,
'Oh; why should I corrupt my life?'
The victim did reply;
'For here's a crowd of every sort,
And why should I prevent their sport
The bargain's bad in every part;
The wife is worse. Drive on the cart!'"

If the belief in gallows matches was a strange one, it was no stranger than the notion that if a bride laced modesty as well as money she could throw off her debts with her dress, and by going to church in but one garment make her creditors shift for their due; as though law were a lion losing all fierceness before an unclad Una. A beauty thus unadorned once skipped across Ludgate Hill to change her name by the aid of a Fleet parson. Such attempts to evade the law of debtor and creditor evinced a laudable desire on the part of the bold brides to spare the pockets of men of their choice, which is more than can be said of the means adopted not long ago by a Staffordshire woman to evade paying certain moneys she had received on behalf of the turnpike trustees. She had been sued in the County Court, and ordered to pay the money, and appearing in answer to a summons for contempt, coolly produced a marriage certificate, and pleaded that her husband was now liable for the debt. She had married a travelling tinker the day after judgment was given against her, and where he was to be found she neither knew nor cared.—*Society.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.25 to 3.10
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.90 to 3.05
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$98.00 to 103.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$105.00 to 110.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$118.00 to 124.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$84.00 to 94.00
Chintz, per piece	1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	3.00 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.65 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 2.75
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.75
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.15
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$2.25 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.35 to 2.65
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$3.20 to 3.35
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds. & 32in. 6lbs. p. pc.	$1.30 to 1.45
Grey T.-Cloths, 25yds. & 32in. 7lbs. p. pc.	$1.50 to 1.85
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XOp. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. QLp. pc.	$2.10 to 2.15
Grey T.-Cloths, 24yds 36in 8lbs. XXp. pc.	$2.70 to 2.75
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.73
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
Velvet Black, 22 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetoens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velvetoens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.60
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.90 to 3.25
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.05 to 3.70
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.40 to 3.42
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.75 to 1.85
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.70 to 5.75
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.47 to 4.50
White Shirtings, EL, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.95 to 4.21
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.35 to 4.75
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$4.95 to 5.25
Blankets, 13 lbs., per pair	$6.15 to 6.30
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$15.40 to 16.00
Camlets, BBD, per piece	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$16.00 to 16.45
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$14.50 to 15.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.30 to 8.35
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.20 to 8.25
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.40 to 8.45
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$7.95 to 7.83
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$18.50 to 18.20
Lastings, DD, per piece	$0.72 to 0.73
Spanish Stripes, per yard	

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$3.40 to 3.60
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.80 to 3.85
Iron, Bar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.40 to 6.45
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.30 to 6.35
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$6.30 to 6.35
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$61.00 to 61.30
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$61.30 to 61.50
Steel, English, per tub	$4.35 to 4.40
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.35 to 4.75
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$21.00 to 22.50
Spelter, per picul	$7.75 to 7.80
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$27.00 to 28.00
Tin, Plates, per box	$7.75 to 7.85

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$13.50 to 17.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.35 to 1.65
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.45 to 1.55
Bark, Sian, per picul	$0.88 to 1.10
Bark, Cassia, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Bêche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$17.50 to 17.50
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$14.00 to 46.50
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$8.50 to 31.50
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$1,650 to 2,550
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$650 to 800
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$75.00 to 210
Brimstone, per picul	$2.55 to 2.65
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Claw tides	$7.00 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul	$22.50 to 28.50
Camphor, Barcos, clean, per picul	$8,500 to 9,800
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$1,800 to 1,900
Cardamons, Superior	$155 to 155
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$26.00 to 26.50
Cloves, per picul	$44.00 to 45.00
Coals, Afoun, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.25 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.25 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$21.00 to 22.50
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$15.30 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$16.20 to 16.60
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.40 to 17.50
Cotton, Shaantung, per picul	$16.20 to 16.80
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.60 to 17.87
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$16.50 to 16.90
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$4.10 to 4.20
Cotton Seeds, Sinn	$4.20 to 4.30
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 28.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chaunchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.8.5 to 8.4.5
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 2.9.5 to 3.0.5
Dried Lily Flowers	$3.65 to 9.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs	$1.03 to 1.41
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs	$3.95 to 4.10
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs	$6.95 to 7.10
Fungus	$45.00 to 46.00
Fliats, per picul	$0.50 to 0.05
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 225
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hums, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Sian, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.90 to 5.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.50
Mushrooms, per picul	$38.00 to 46.50
Mussels, Dry Sian large, per picul	$11.00 to 11.55
Mussels, Dry Sian middle, per picul	$8.35 to 8.70
Mussels, Dry Sian small, per picul	$7.45 to 7.70
Bêche-de-mer, per picul	Tls. 4.1.0 to 5.1.5
Peas, White, per picul	$2.10 to 2.15
Peas, Green, per picul	$1.98 to 2.08
Peas, Black, per picul	$1.95 to 1.98
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.05 to 2.08
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$1.95 to 2.03
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.50
Pointoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.5.0 to 1.6.5
Patchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,800 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,600
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.10 to 2.12
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.04 to 2.06
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.06 to 1.68
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.02 to 1.64
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$1.07 to 2.00
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags	$1.79 to 1.84
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Japan	$2.10 to 2.70
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.25 to 6.35
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.95 to 3.00
Seaweed, Oak, per picul	$3.10 to 3.42
Sesamum, White, per picul	$4.55 to 4.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.7.5 to 6.3.0
Sharkefins, per picul	$35.00 to 50.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 28.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$6.85 to 7.35
Pepper, White, per picul	$15.00 to 16.00
Pepper, Black, per picul	$9.55 to 9.75
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.45 to 3.65
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$21.50 to 22.55
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.65 to 1.75
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$1.95 to 2.05
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$8.20 to 8.90
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.65 to 6.75
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$5.05 to 5.15
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.00 to 10.50
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$7.85 to 8.15
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$6.80 to 7.00
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.18
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.4.0
Window Glass, per box	$3.35 to 3.45

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
America	May 7	J. Mooney	Brit. str	568	Birley & Co	London
Antenor	May 31	Bragg	Brit. str	1649	Butterfield & Swire	Vladivostock
Asia	May 29	Hansen	Ger. str	1004	Siemssen & Co	
Cassandra	May 27	Langer	Ger. str	937	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
China	Apr. 14	Ankermann	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Chiukiang	May 15	S. M. Orr	Brit. str	799	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
City of Peking	June 1	Berry	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Claverhouse	May 25	Brown	Brit. str	768	Meyer & Co	
Cleveland	May 30	Harvey	Brit. str	796	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Danube	Apr. 26	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Douglas	June 1	Abbott	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Ichang	—	J. Ogston	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Kang-chi	May 31	Peterson	Chi. str	689	C. M. S. N. Co	Heihow
Kenmure Castle	May 6	J. Luck	Brit. str	1068	Adamson Bell & Co	
Kiang-chow	May 30	Love	Brit. str	159	Kwok Acheong & Sons	
Kia-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
L. of the Isles	June 1	Folgate	Brit. str	1596	Gibb, Livingston	
Malabar	Apr. 8	Gauld	Brit. str	1242	Captain	
Moath	May 17	Johnson	Brit. str	1337	Vogel & Co	
Norna	May 31		Brit. str	600	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Oxfordshire	June 1	C. P. Powell	Brit. str	998	Russell & Co	
Pernambuco	May 30	Wm. Hyde	Brit. str	645	Melchers & Co	
Powan	—	A. G. Carey	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Radnorshire	Apr. 23	Davies	Brit. str	1251	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Sea Gull	Mar. 24	Hayden	Amr. str	48	C. Traders' Insurance Co	
Sestos	May 27	Tilmouth	Brit. str	784	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Thales	Dec. 26		Brit. str	820	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Repairing
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str	250	Kwok Acheong & Sons	Macao
SAILING VESSELS.						
Alex. Newton	May 20	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Captain	
Carl	May 20	Thomsen	Ger. bg	225	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Catalina	May 7	Austin	Boli. bk	794	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Centennial	May 16	Bearse	Amr. sh	1287	Vogel & Co	New York
China	Apr. 29	Boysen	Ger. sch	176	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Denbighshire	May 31	Courtency	Brit. bk	498	Chinese	
Ellida	Apr. 13	Winters	Ger. bk	555	Vogel & Co	London
Eliza Hawley	Mar. 23	Turkey	Brit. bk	396	Melchers & Co	
E. L. Captain	May 30	Lincoln	Amr. sh	1494	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Franco	May 28	Exmelin	Fren. bk	499	Landstein & Co	
Georgina	Apr. 25	Fraser	Brit. bk	315	Wieler & Co	
G. F. Mantz	May 30	Stenzel	Ger. bk	924	Messageries Maritimes	
Hamburg	May 7	Kroge	Ger. bk	849	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
James S. Stone	Apr. 3	Weston	Amr. bk	701	Russell & Co	New York
Josefa	May 4	Horstmann	Ger. bk	215	Melchers & Co	
L. J. Morse	May 13	P. B. Ames	Amr. sh	1400	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
McNear	May 27	Taylor	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel & Co	S. Francisco
Marie Louise	May 26	Erickson	Ger. bk	441	Wieler & C	
Minna Carvile	May 29	Clark	Brit. bk	584	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Palestine	Apr. 2	Maynard	Brit. bk	598	Vogel & Co	New York
Paul Marie	May 1	Gaillard	Fren. bk	324	Carlowitz & Co	
Pizarro	May 21	Jackson	Brit. sh	1357	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
Spartan	Aug. 27	Vincent	Amr. sch	81	W. H. Ray	
S. of the Age	Apr. 19	Williams	Brit. bk	347	Vogel & Co	Honolulu
Twilight	Mar. 8	Warland	Amr. sh	1303	Vogel & Co	New York
W. S. Shing	Feb. 5	Scott	Chi. sch	409	Robert Afook & Co	
Wm. H. Marcy	May 22	Marcy	Amr. sh	1607	Russell & Co	New York
WHAMPOA.						
SAILING VESSELS.						
Charité	May 20	Rouille	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	
Cingalese	May 11	Pringle	Brit. bk	336	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Cuba	May 20	Stabell	Brit. bk	320	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Emma	May 19	Michelson	Ger. sch	231	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Faugh Balaugh	May 14	D. Rute